THE OMENA DATEY BEEN MARCH & LESS

sympathy with Cuba was called by political leaders this afternoon. Ten thousand peo-ple assembled and after listening to fervid speeches they marched along the great cen-tral avenues of the capital city of Catalonia, cheering for Spain and the army, hissing and greaning for the United States. The mob came turbulent before the American conpulate, the windows of which were emashed with stones, amid shouts of "Down with the The police charged the repeatedly, wounding and arresting many but the demonstration continued. The crowd only moved on, stopping to listen to patriotic speeches before the Military club, the town hall and the newspaper offices. The authorities and the police vainly endeavored to disperse the mob and only succeeded in tecting the consulate by means of gen

DISPERSED AT MADRID.

In this city Sunday demonstrations of hos-tility to the United States were nipped in the A crowd gathered in front of the University this afternoon, shouting for Spain and the army. It was composed, however, of well known republicans and of that ele-ment rather than of students. The police charged and the people scattered, but reas-membed later, cheering for Spain and grean-

have been made. Nobody is allowed to approach the Ameroccupied today by gendarmes, both mounted to protest against the vote of the United and on foot. The private residence of Min-States senate. ister Hannis Taylor was similarly protected. The whole garrison of the city is kept ready barracks to move at a moment's no Premier Canovas is determined to permit no attack upon representatives of the United States. Instructions to that effect have been telegraphed to the provinces. The premier says the Spanish government will follow exactly the same policy America did when France and the European powers recognized the belligerency of the south in

Senor Castellar, like all the leading Span ish statesmen, considers the crisis very seri ous. He believes Spain is entitled to more consideration from the great American re-

CANOVAS IS COMPOSED.

The excitement of the populace is in strikcontrast with the apparent composure in the official world. Premier Canovas says:
"I still feel confident that President Cleve-land would not hasten to carry out the resoland would not hasten to carry out the resolutions, even though they should be adopted
by both branches of the American congress,
and that he would only do so finally when
he could not longer help it, and then in a
friendly spirit toward Spain. I believe recrgnition of belilgerency of the Cubans would
not prevent President Cleveland from still
enforcing neutrality and would enable Spain
the better to cope with filibustering expeditions. The Spanish government will caimly
await the development through successive
trages of United States policy, confident that
America's sense of justice will make her America's sense of justice will make her respect the rights of Spain in Cuba and un-derstand Spain's resolution that no effort

There is no doubt, however, that much concern is felt in the Spanish court. The in fact, spent the evening at home.

ministerial papers are reserved, and recomGÔVERNMENT QUITE ACTIV oderation and caution, but all the rest of the Madrid journals give vent the public feeling, which runs high, because the majority of the Spaniards have been unplescaptly surprised by the vote in the Ameri can senate. Their surprise and displeasure are due to the fact that their government and its newspaper organs had led the people to believe that nothing would come out of American sympathy for the Cuban move-ment. The awakening has been rude. Spanish susceptibilities have been profoundly ish susceptibilities have been prefoundly shocked. National pride at all times resents interference which is particularly obnoxious at this time, when it is believed that the tide in Cuba has taken a turn favorable to Spain in consequence of General Weyler's "energetic policy."

This explains the sharpness of tone of

This explains the sharpness of tone of the Imparcial, the Liberal, the Heraldo, the Correspondencia and even the most violent articles in the republican organs, which wish to make capital out of this fresh obstacle in the path of the government and the regency. UPSET THE MONEY MARKETS.

There was a great commotion yesterday in financial circles on receipt of the news of action taken at Washington. There a rise in foreign exchanges on the Madrid bourses and a heavy decline in home se

seems to be a maliciously disposed letter from Washington, dated February 4, calling the attention of the Spanish authorities to the alleged fact that William Mannix, the correspondent of the Washington Star from Cuba, had warm letters of introduction into high efficial society in Cuba from Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister to th United States, and Senor Baldasuy Topete, the Spanish consul general in New York, The same correspondent states that Rich-Parson, the representative in of the Asheville district of North Carolina who introduced a resolution proposing grant-ing beliigerent rights to the Cuban rebels, is a brother-in-law of Calderon Carlisle, counsel to the Spanish legation in Washington, who lives in the same house. The cortespondent also notes Carlisle's appointment was due to Minister de Lome.

HIGH TENSION IN PUBLIC PLACES Spaish Feeling Stretched Almost to

the Brenking Point.
MADRID, March 1.-If one may judge by things that have been said and some of the things that have been done today, the Spanish people are enthusiastically determined to go to war forthwith with the United States and to speedily avenge the insult which, it is fancied, has been offered to the haughty pride of Spain by the United States senate in determining to recognize the Cuban provisional government as a belligerent power and to ask the president to use his good offices with Spain to obtain recognition of Cuban independence. Some of the organs of public opinion declare that the bankruptcy of the Spanish government would not prevent the Spanish people from taking up the quarrel on their own account and fitting out expeditions and maintaining themselves at their own expense while combatting the insolence

The day has been characterized by many manifestations of public wrath and excite-ment and in Barcelona the Spaniards have ing it, breaking several windows in the No bodily harm was done to anycrowd, which was charged by the police when in the question. No surprise was expressed consulate.

crease of excitement and patriotic ardor in How much this may be due to the fact of its being a Sunday, with its accompanying abbeing a Sunday, with its accompanying ab-sence of occupation and the gathering of the people in public places for what amusement, entertainment or excitement may be offered, can only be conjectured. Such a stress of feeling as has existed today, if continued for any length of time, cannot but afford a seri-

No Drugs to CHEW No Stems to SMOKE TOBACCO No Nerves Quaking No Heart Palpitating No Dyspeptic Aching ous menuce to the peaceful relations of the two countries

SPAIN ON THE ALERT. The Spanish authorities seem to have felt apprehensions of the form the people's wrath might take and provided special safeguards for the suppression of disorders, and especially for the protection of any official representatives of the United States govern-The preparations of the government are not all of a peaceful character, however. It is significant that the minister of marine, Admiral Jose Maria Beranger, has lesued orders for the training squadron to be pre-pared to sail. It is regarded as probable that this squadron will proceed shortly to Cuba. It has also been ordered that all other warships available be forthwith armed and equipped and put into condition for active In addition to this about fifty merchapt steamers available for the govern ment service will be provided with naval

Far the military branch of the service a fresh expedition of 20,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry will be equipped and put on a war footing and will be kept in readiness to leave on the shortest notice.

In view of the excited state of the public mind the United States legation in this city ing for America. Being charged again by has been placed under the special surveil-the police the mob d spersed. A few arrests lance of the police. The student class seems to form a large proportion of the inflamma-tory element, which is making so much noise. The students of this city are busily Nobody is allowed to approach to the students of this city are busily situated and the avenues around were all at work to organize a great demonstration

At Alvincia yesterday all the students of the university paraded the streets and then gathered before the United States consulate shouting "Death to Uncle Sam," "Viva Spain" and "Long live the army." PRIME MINISTER IS PACIFIC.

Senor Canovas del Castillo, the prime minister, has informed a journalist who inter-viewed him that the government now has sufficient resources for war purposes to last until the end of May, when they will ask the Cortes for a fresh credit. The premier also said he thought further reinforcements would not be required for the present.

Last evening showed a high degree of

oppular excitement in this city in all public laces. The bands at the numerous cafes made it a point to play only national airs and evidently they could have chosen nothing more to the taste of their usually gay and careless customers. For patrictic music unfailingly aroused within hearing greatest enthusiasm, all crising and standing uncovered while it wa played, amid shouts of "Long live Spain," and "Down with the United States."

If Hon. Itannis Taylor, the United States mirister to Spain, had gone to the opera last evening he would certainly have had a very unpleasant time. Evidently some persons thought he had done so, for they were waiting outside the opera house after the performance was over and had organized a hostile demonstration with which to greet Mr. Taylor. But, whether he considered it urwise to inflame the public mind by an appearance, or for some other reason, the or sacrifice shall be spared to retain the United States minister did not attend the opera and the hostile demonstration came to nothing. United States Minister Taylor,

GÔVERNMENT QUITE ACTIVE. The government has issued an order prohibiting the various demonstrations which have been planned by the students. This order applies as well to all similar demonstrations and is taken to mean that the gov eroment does not at all approve of the course the popular ardor has taken today and last evening and sees in it danger of complications and embarrassments for it in its present delicate situation.
It is understood that the Spanish minister

in Washington, Senor Dupuy de Lome, has been instructed to make diplomatic representations to the United States government regarding the action of the United States

The Imparcial says on the crisis: things reach the goal which Americans desire, the whole of Spain will rise against he United States. Neither in the Meditterranean, whose entrance we command, nor in the Atlantic will an American merchant-man be safe, for we shall recognize privateers on a great scale. We conquered Na olean by guerrilla warfare, and we shall employ a system of privateors to overcome i rading nation.

"Americans are wrong to judge Spain by her budget. There are things which are superfer to revenue. Some merchant captains superfor to revenue. Some merchant captains have offered already to arm their stoamer: as privateers. A captain of Barcelona asks for letters of marque, offering to equip and naintain the fastest steamer at his own

CHECKED THE STUDENTS. The students were summoned to meet at

university at 2:30 c'clock this afternoon but precautions had been taken by he authori-ties to prevent a demonstration, and no disrders resulted. The guard about the United States legation, so far as it is seen, consistent of only a few policemen, but a force of 150 gen d'armes are kept constantly ready in an adjacent house in case of any demonstration ing made against the legation. In adister Taylor a guard of police at the entrance to his private residence, but Mr. Taylor has

The customary Sunday bull fight occurred day in the Plaza del Tores, and there were apprehensions felt lest, after the fight and its accompanying excitement, the keenest which the Spaniard knows, there should be a lemonstration organized.

With the vast throngo of all classes of people who attend the bull fights, the conve-quences of the awakening of the mob spirit would have threatened most serious result consequently, every avenue to the Plaza de cores was occupied by a force of gen d'armes As it developed only a small knot of people raised shouts of "Viva Spain." and they were quietly dispersed. Others, however, proceeded to the barracks and the military lubs, shouting for Spain and the army. police were on thewatch, and prevented the demonstrations from becoming rerious by dispersing the crowds at various points, and arresting many persons. At a late hour at night, the agitation and popular clamor still

SPANISH GOVERNMENT NOT BLAMED Washington Authorities Not Inclined

to Be Too Severe. WASHINGTON, March 11.-Intense interest is felt here tonight in the dispatches force. Copies of the Associated press diabody, except to certain members of the patches were shown to public men interested the stones were thrown at the United States at the demonstrations which have occurred; There seems to have been a notable incase of excitement and patrictic ardor in
the people since yeaterday, when the news
the senate's action was first made known,
aw much the may be due to the feet. into an unfriendly move against United States officials. The whole matter is regarded here simply as meb vicience, for which the Spanish government has not in any manner

far as learned tenight, no official new has been received here. Official steps wit to doubt be taken tomorrow to accertain the if Minister Taylor at Madrid or Consult Bowen at Barcelona do not antichate the officials and make a report. The Spanish minister, Senor de Lome, heard of the hap-penings in Spain today through the press and he was besieged by the reporters for an expression of his opinion. He diplomatic-ally declined, however, to say anything for publication, pending news from his govern-ment, which he expects to receive soon. The violation of the consulate of the United States at Barceiona makes a d'savowal necessary by Spain, and the United States probably will inquire of the Spanish government what amends will be made. The case finds an analogous one in an event which occurred in this country probably sixty years ago, when a mob of persons in New Orleans assaulted the Spanish consulate at a time when the Florida question was uppermost in the public mind. It was a case of mob violence and the government of the of mob violence and the government of the shore or all would face starvation. Conley

government is not directly responsible. On the contrary, as shown in the dispatches, it has taken precautions to protect the consulate and exercised due diligence in the matter This being the case, Spain may be expected to-make an expression of genuine regret or proper explanation for the unfortunate occuper explanation for the unfortunate oc-currence and possibly reparation for the

This, at least, is the opinion of Chairman Hitt of the hours committee on foreign af-fairs, who, from his actual experience in diplomatic usages, is well qualified to say what the requirements of international law and custom are in such cases. Mr. Hitt is confident that the attitude of our government will be one of great caution at this juncture and it is not probable that any act or expression that may emanate from it will add to the difficulty of a peaceable and h able settlement of the trouble. The danger o be apprehended, in his mind, is solely in a collision unnecessarily. As the case now stands nothing has hap-

pened that cannot be easily and readily adjusted by the means always at the disp either of the parties to this affair. Even government should be reluctant to undertake to do what is essential to pore that some one or more of the great house. Two methods are open. Under the European powers who have sound reasons for rules the first and second Mondays of each preventing, if possible, any hostile collision between the United States and Spain would exercise their good offices to bring about a peaceable conclusion of the incident. It is the personal representatives of an offensive foreign nation are most common and scarcely one of the great European powers has, in the course of the present century, escaped an onslaught on one of its consulates, or even legations, in some of the countries of South or Central America. Yet these incidents rarely lead to anything more serious than a temporary straining of the diplomatic relations and end in a proper apology and,

HAVE FAITH IN BROWN.

an indemnity.

in case of the destruction of property or ill-

of the Independent, and a Yale man, having graduated there from the class of 1878. He has the reputation of being a man of sound discretion and excellent judgment, cool and well prepared to face an emergency with great stability of character and plenty of nerve. Now that the Spanish officials have token steps to protect the consulate it is not doubted that his personal safety is as-

sured, no matter what the issue may be. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, speaking of the attack on the consulate, said to an Associated press reporter: "The news from Spain in your dispatches is grave, for it shows the Spanish people and the Spanish editors utterly fail to comprehend the situation here. They forget that they recognized the belligerency of the confederacy within three months after Sumter was fired upon, while we allowed ten years to pass in the last Cuban war and one year in this before moving. We have shown a long forbearance which they falled to show us. I cannot be-lieve the Spanish minister has been instructed to protest against the action and speeches of the senate. Such a step is inconceivable. As Mr. Webster said in the famous Hulzmann letter, it would be an in-terference with our domestic affairs, which no independent state could admit for a mo-ment. I trust and believe the Spanish govrement understands their situation and ours petter than the Spanish newspapers and copular meetings appear to do and I have no

"There is nothing in all this which should affect us. The United States must do what s right and what it is their duty to do. We cannot suffer that useless brutal warfare to to on and that slaughter to be maintained our large husiness interests in Cuba be destroyed at our doors and under our eyes destroyed at our doors and without every effort dithout protest and without every effort nake and to a people struggling for the freedom which we ourselves enjoy."

Senator Sherman, chairman of the senate foreign affairs committee, after carefully

Spanish people felt hurt the the passage resolution senate had to any trouble between the two govern-

Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, who made a senate, said: "The outrage seems to be the act of an irresponsible mob. Trouble may come cut of it, but there is no cause for such a result. The mob spirit seems to be cominating two or three towns, but there i nothing to indicate that it has the approval of the government." The senator did not believe that the report

of a possibility of the Spanish training squadron going to Cuba was the result of the passage of the senate resolution. V Senator Herbert and other prominent of-clais who were called on could not be seen. Efforts were made several times during the vening to see Secretary Olney, but the atter gave a dinner to a large number of dispatches of the Associated press, which were sent to him, he denied himself to the

Porters. is believed the Spanish navy is not ufficiently strong to warrant offensive operations by it and it probably would be kept off the Spanish coast to protect the Spanish ports. The navy does not rank with that of he United States, but it is still a formidable weapon of war.

WAR VESSEL WANTED AT CORINTO. Danger of Much Damage Being Done There. (Copyright, 1896, by the Associat d Press.)

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 1 .- (Via Galveston.)-Reports received here indicate showing the demonstrative feeling existing Un ted States at Cor nto is very much need d. that the presence of a war vessel of the ment and in Barcelona the Spannards have gone to the extreme of using violence upon the consulate of the United States and stonthaut the government is increasing its naval house there will be selzed and the meras there is great danger that the custom chandise it contains captured or destroyed. The German minister to Guatemala, Herr W von Bergen, has sent a cable dispatch to the United States minister, Lewis Baker urging that peace be declared in Nicaragus and the differences which have led to the outbreak settled. Mr. Baker has replied that diplomatic interference will not be ac-cepted here and that war alone can settle the differences that have arisen.

Victory for the Insurgents PARIS, March 1 .- Senator Betances, the representative of the Cuban republic in Paris, in an interview, declares the United States' action has insured the speedy triumph of the insurgents, probably within three months.

The Cuban colony here has telegraphed its thanks to Senator John Sherman, chairman of the renate committee on foreign relations, for his speech in the senate in support of the concurrent resolution on the Cuban question.

STEAMER DRIFTING WITH THE ICE. Portion of the Crew Reaches Shore in a Pitiable Condition.

ERIE, Pa., March 1.-Frank Conley and eleven companions have reached here after a remarkable experience in Shenango No. 1, now fast in the immense field of pack los in Lake Erie, eight miles off this city. The uppermost in the public mind. It was a case of moh violence and the government of the United States gave compensation to Spain for the damage done. More recent cases where the United States has paid or is about to pay indemnity to foreigners for assaults committed on them are the cases of the Chinese in Wyoming and the Italians in Colorado. In these cases, however, the outrages were committed by the melas and individuals, not by officials.

The outrage against the consulate at Bardir-duals, not by officials.

The outrage against the consulate at Bartelona is looked upon here by those who have given an opinion upon the matter as the work of a nich, for which the Spanish

in the woods. In the afternoon, after being thirty-five hours without food, they reached Long Point light. An effort will be made to succor the boat and get previsions to the men still on board.

Will Be the Conspicuous Feature in the House this Week.

ACTION ON THE RESOLUTION CERTAIN Senate Measure Likely to He Accepted in Order to Save Time in

Position.

Reaching the Desired

WASHINGTON, March 1.- The conspicuous feature of the house proceedings this week some intemperate utterances in congress that | will be in connection with the Cuban rescmay add to the excitement and precipitate lutions, which the committee on foreign affairs reported, and which are now on the calendar. After the objection raised by Mr. Boutelle on Thursday last, it became almost of diplomacy, and that, too, in a manner certain that unanimous consent could not be that will leave no stain upon the honor of secured for the passage of the resolution. and, as the senate resolutions were referred on Friday to the foreign affairs commitheal the wound voluntarily, which may well be doubted, there is every reason to suphouse. Two methods are open. Under the

Tomorrow, therefore, is one of the days,

month are suspension days.

when the speaker could recognize Mr. Hitt paid to be a fact that in countries of Spanish to move the passage of the resolutions under tendencies and extraction these attacks upon a suspension of the rules. Such a motion recorded in opposition. Only thirty minutes' debate on a side would be allowed, if such a treatment of an individual, the payment of would cut off amendments, a motion probably will be made to substitute the senate resogeneral at Barcelona, is believed to be a very good official to have in this trouble-some place at this time. He is a man of about 40 years of age, a New Yorker by birth, a son of the late Editor Bowen of the Independent, and a Yale man basics. has been some talk of making the resolutions joint, instead of concurrent, in order that the president may be forced to approve or reject them, but there is no probability that this change will be made.

The remainder of the week will be occupie with appropriation bills. The legislation with appropriation bills. The legislation which is under consideration will consume two days, possibly more, and the postoffice bill will probably take up the balance of the week

PRESENT WEEK IN THE SENATE Dupont Election Case Will Come Un

for Settlement.
WASHINGTON, March 1.—The senate probably will pass the agricultural bill early n the week. Senator Mitchell of Oregon. chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, has given notice of his intentien to call up the Dupont election case on Wednesday. He will make a speech on this subject at that time, supporting the claim of Mr. Dupont to the vacant Delaware seat and will be followed by Senator Turple in and will be followed by Senator Turple in and that the place of th vill be heard later. It is not expected the ecision of the senate will be reached dur ing the present week and the result is as ye very uncertain. I

The republican side of the senate has been canvassed with the result of ascertaining that there will be a solid republican vots in support of the proposition to seat Mr Dupont, but this is one short of a majority and it is not known whether this vote can be obtained. It is believed the entire democratic vote will be east against Dupont. The republicans, therefore, rely upon securing at least a part of the populist vote.

Senator Perry will make another effort against during the week to secure consideration of charges. the bill providing for settlement of the "Of course | the United States and Senator McBride will at make a like effort on this bill, providing for by the refunding of \$1.25 per acre paid on land and I expected some such embraced in unearned railroad land grants does not, however, change my The calendar continues to grow and will afoutbreak. It does not, however, change my The calendar continues to grow and will af I do not think the incident will stances permit it to be taken up. It is also any trouble between the two govern-probable that Senator Teller will find opportunity during the week to discuss the iff bill, as it relates to the silver question, speech favoring Cuban independence in the and there may be other speeches in the same line with an effort to secure a vote on the motion to recommit.

> EXCEPTION AFFECTS ONLY A FEW. Secret Societies Under the Ban as Much as Ever.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- In the view of the Spanish training Cardinal Satolli, the papal delegate, the only material change made by the decree, a copy of which was published in Chicago, is the transfer of final authority from Rome to Washington for passing on certain exceptional cases in which the proscription against secret societies did not operate. The cardinal says the publication might give the impresfriends and though he received the news of the assault on the consulate through the allowed to retain membership on the plea dispatches of the Associated press, which tain by a withdrawal from the society. This he said, was not the case, and the societies are condemned as absolutely as before. The only case in which relief is afforded by th decree, which has been transmitted to all archbishops in this country, are the few where extreme hardships would be created through loss of insurance for which premiums had been paid regularly for many years. The adjustment practically will depend on the pecuniary circumstances of the appealing member and the opinion is expressed that there are extremely few Catholics en-titled to so remain on the rolls, even on these grounds. These appeals heretofore sent through the respective bishops to Rome now will be forwarded to the ablegate, either directly or through the bishops or priests. The change is expected to create a large amount of extra clerical labor here.

MARQUETTE STATUE UNVEILED.

Public Ceremony Dispensed With in View of A. P. A. Objections. WASHINGTON, March 1 .- To avert any trouble over the unveiling of the Marquette statue in the capitol, which has aroused antagonism from the A. P. A., the covering was removed from the statue today and will not be replaced. Judge J. W. Losey of Wisconsin and Signor Trentanove, the sculptor, went to the capitol this morning and took the wrappings from the statue No arrangements for a formal unveiling had been made and Judge Losey, who represents the state of Wisconsin, which is the donor, concluded that the ceremony might be dispensed with. After the demonstration by a craffk. Who was arrested yesterday, it was feared that a public gathering about the statue myth be attended by some unpleasant incident. There will, however, he speeches in the senate Friday or Saturday by Senator Machell and others upon Father Marquette, and possibly some members of the Wisconsin delegation in the house will pay tribute to the eminent pioneer and mission

Captain Garden of the capitol police has heard more threats have been made to de-face the stating ond has instructed his men to we'ch it also and day.

EX-BANK CASHIER LOVE IN JAIL

New York Man Caught After a Long WATKINS, N. Y., March 1.-John W Love, the ex-capter of the defunct First National bank of this village, was brought back to Elmira and ledged in jail last night, having been arrested in Cincinnati. The ball demanded will be \$10,000, and as Love is already under \$10,000 bail, should be securball on this indictment, another one is ready to be served, which will require \$30,000. A year ago his case went to the March term at Utica, from there to the May term at El mira, when it was again put off until the September term at Buffaio, where Love failed to appear, as was the case, too, in November at Auburn, also at Albany in January It is stated the United States marshals have been asarly six months locking for Love.

CUBA'S CAUSE IN CONGRESS FOR MANDERSON TO THE END to charge me with any attempt at bossism

(Continued from Page One.) with our approval, for its deliberate judgment. I thought it was both wise proper. I still think so.

HAD A RESOLUTION READY. "In pursuance of the suggestion the following resolution was prepared on the evening of the meeting and after Senator Thurston

arrived in Lincoin:

"While fully appreciating the fitness of each of the several aspirants to the present-dential office whose names will be presented to the approaching national convention by the loyal constituencies of their respective states, and not unmindful of the sentiments of pride and affection which their devotion to republican principles and policies has inspired in the hearts of our people, we do most carnestly feel that the time has come in the career of our young commonwealth, when with dignity and pride on our part and without offense to others, we may present in the name and person of one of our most honored citizens the claims of the west to the respectful consideration and judgment of the assembled delegates of our party. We therefore recommend to the deliberate judgment of the republicans whose representatives we are, the analidate of the Charles E Mandares of arrived in Lincoln:

to the deliberate judgment of the republicans whose representatives we are, the candidacy of Hon, Charles F. Manderson of our state. In doing this, it is unnecessary to remind the people that for more than a querter of a century as a citizen of Nebra, in all the relations of private life, his ardy integrity has been the constant thence of admiration, nor need reference be made to his public services, either in war or peace, for Ohio's deathless role of honor bears his name among the first of her loyal sons, and our own commonwealth can point with pride to his achievements while bearing her commission.

"I certainly had no idea that this reso-

"I certainly had no idea that this reso a suspension of the rules. Such a motion lution would be antagonized by him. The would require a two-thirds majority, but it resolution was the general subject of conversion not believed a dozen votes would be ing that Senator Thurston took exception t debate on a side would be allowed, if such a motion were made. The other way would be for the committee on rules to bring in a special order. The general impression is that the former method will be followed. The fact that the senate resolutions were referred to the committee is taken as an indication to the committee is taken as an indication that the majority prefer the house resolutions. The conversation was a private one cation that the majority prefer the house resolutions. that the former method will be followed. The fact that the senate resolutions were referred to the committee is taken as an indication that the majority prefer the house resolutions, but when the matter comes before ment was reached that no resolution should ment was reached that no resolution should be presented to the committee and that the be presented to the committee and that the whole question should be referred to the republicans of the state to decide solely in accordance with their own judgment. This was entirely satisfactory to me, and other friends of General Mandrson. We accepted it in good faith, relying upon its being carried out fairly and in the spirit in which our

conference was had.
"Fully three-fourths of the committee, including its officers, every member save one being present, either in person or by proxy, were in favor of the resolution. But with sincere desire, concurred in by all, to avoid any contest whatever, and to extend every consideration to Senator Thurston, the natter was not brought before the com

GRATUITOUS INSULT TO BOTH.

"No man who values his word or judgment will question the integrity and truthfulness of General Manderson. He announces his candidacy. That ought to and does settle that fact in the mind of every fair man. His character and whole life are conclusive evi-dence of his good faith, and that he could not be used for a stalking horse for any man. It is a gratuitous insult, doing small credit to him who offers it, to make this harge. If possible, even more contemptibly of Mr. Dupont to the vacant Delaward and will be followed by Senator Turple in support of the views of the minority. Senator Delicated is scheduled to follow Mr. sane person believes I would barter my con-victions for a place on a committee, and is the reputation of our entire delegation in the house of representatives and the reputation of General Manderson so much lower that it would be believed they would lend themselves to any one in such political prostitution?

"Gentlemen are placed on committees of the house on the speaker's estimates of their capacities to do the work. In my public career I have labored with all the earnest-ness, fidelity and power of which I am possessed to serve my district, state and country. I place my record of work secon against those who would make such baseless

The state of Nebraska may or may not be counts between the state of Arkansas and the United States and Senator McBride will eral Manderson. The question will be determined by the republican voters in county, district and state conventions, and they alone have the power to decide. We all agree that no man-I care not what may be his position—has the authority to deliver our state to any presidential candidate. No man has been invested with authority to place Nebraska on the presidential bargain counter or in the delivery wagon to be hawked about to appease the vanity or vaulting ambition of any one. No man has the right to foreclose the right of any other citizen to aspire to the presidency and to deny to him the right to make his arnouncement of a candidacy, unless made more than four months prior to the nominat ing convention, is an attempt to fix a statut of limitations—which is simply ridiculous,

SOME EMINENT PRECEDENTS. "Garfield was not a candidate until days after the national convention nominating him had its first meeting. Blaine's candidacy in 1892 was only announced after the delegates were enroute for Minneapolis. Neither has it ever been considered as a political or moral sin to advocate one other than a numerically strong candidate. Lincoln was scarcely thought of as a presidential candi-date, and yet defeated Seward in 1860. Grant opposed Blaine, the stronger candidate, in 1876, and succeeded in defeating him. Harrison was one of the weaker candidates in 1888, but won. Blaine, the strong candidate in 1884, was, it is true, nominated but defeated at the polls. As a rule, the numerically strong candidates are the weakest and seidom win. Every student of politics knows this. It is folly to close one's eyes and some of them lost no opportunity to dis-parage his personal qualities and his availability, although our state instructed her delegates for him. No one questioned their right to do this, or their good faith. What was right and proper then is right and proper now. Every man has the right to his preference of candidates, and it is his duty to ex-ercise that right. No honorable man will consent to have that right abridged in the

"If, as claimed by some, the republicans of Nebraska have reached a final conclusion that they are no longer open to argument, then there is no occasion for any excitement over the submission to them of a new name. Any exhibition of either hysterics or intolerance and any beating of the tomtom or tearing the hair, is uncalled for. The majority of needs no guardian ad litum. never has suffered, and will not suffer dietation. No one is attempting it. It is idle people's party candidate for president. Mr

FREE

WE WILL BEND YOU EITHER

OR, 1 Tablespoon,

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You will find one coupon inside each 2 ounce bag, and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag of

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THE QUALITY of this eilverware is first-class. Bogers' make, King's pattern, NOT the ware ordinarily offered as premiums. Will last for years. Bmoke Bisckwell's Durham Tobacce and secure a set of silverware suitable for palace or cottage. Band coupons with name and address to

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coupon, which gives a list of other premiums and how to get them.

2 CENT STAMPS ACCEPTED.

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Buy a bag of this Celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and read

DURHAM TOBACCO.

accomplish the undoing of any majority.
"It is proper in this connection to add that in his latest atterance Senator Thurston disclaims having made, intended to make, or desired to be understood as making any charge whatever against either General Manderson or myself. This should eliminate from the Issue all personal or factional con-siderations, leaving the sample question of presidential preference uncomplicated by any other element to be determined.

'For my part, I believe a great opportunity are favorable. We should have the courage and the good judgment to make the most of our opporunity. We have a candidate of the accused will be see whom we may all well be proud. His candidacy will be largely what we choose to make it. Love of our state, a landable pride in her brainy son, love of section and of from Fairfield, Minn. His wife, whose country all combine to make strong the maiden name was Rinke, removed with her candidacy of General Manderson. In no desire to tear down any other candidate, in no spirit of Jealousy, but with a proud conviction of his just deserts. Nebraska may Kottwitz became acquainted shortly after present to the St. Louis convention a man be; arrival in the territory and the acquaintwho, in the presidential office, would reflect glory, not upon his state alone, but upon the E. J. HAINER." nation.

ALLISON TO SUCCEED HARRISON.

Iowa Man Likely to Fall Helr to In diana's Delegation. Just who will race ve the support of Indiana's solid for the Ohio man, a writer at that place pursues the topic thus: "Over at Indianapolis most of the party leaders are for McKinley, and this is espe-

cially true of Chairman Gowdy of the state committee, who is understood to be in close communication with the Ohio men who have charge of the McKinley campaign. It is a fact, however, that some of the friends of Harrison do not believe that McKinley should be nominated. They are for Ailison. Per-haps with some of them there is resentment toward McKinley over his alleged disloyalty toward Harrison in 1892 at Minneapolis. That there was an attempt to nominate McKinley at that time after the manner of the nomina-tion of Garfield in 1880 there is no doubt and the only question is an to whether McKinley conscientiously opposed the movement. The stronger reason for the opposition to his numination this year, however, is the doubt as to his availability. While the younger and more enthusiastic republicans are hur-rahing for him, some of the older and more experienced party leaders foresee what the party will have to contend with in the event of his nomination. While there is no dis cussion now of the proposition to restore the McKinley law, the democrats would confront the party with the question on every occas-ion. It would be pointed out that republicans in congress have voted against sor of the McKinley tariff provisions since the measure bearing his name became a law.

"If the republican speakers and the republican press should be constantly called upon to repudiate either the candidate or the Mc-Kinley law they would find themselves or the defensive and would be unable to conduc a campaign on the plan of an enthusiasti rally, such as the younger men look forward to in the event of this nomination. "A few days ago the Indianapolis Journal

contained a significant editorial, in which it was pointed out that Mr. McKinley is not the logical candidate of the party this year. The Journal showed that he could be the logical candidate only in the event the party pledged to re-enact the McKinley law and in case there was no other candidate who could make the race on that issue. "As a candidate on the issue of protection

simply, McKinley's deserts are not to be con sidered as better than those of other candidates. Such men as John C. New, whose political foresight has long been recognized as of the highest order, are taking into account the dangers of a campaign with Mc count the dangers of a campaign with Mc-Kinley at the head of the ticket. Mr. New has been quoted as frankly expressing his preference for Allison. As is well known New is likely to hold views on this and other matters of party policy in common wit Harrison. The two men have been in har mony and on confidential terms for many years. It does not follow, of course, that Nes only echoing Harrison's preference, but i is fair to presume that he and the ex-president are of one mind in this regard. That Harrison holds Allison in high respect ther is no doubt. He wanted the lowa man to be secretary of the treasury in 1889, and is other ways has manifested his confidence in him. Senator Allison's long experience and conservative judgment would naturally caus-

a man like Harrison to put faith in him.
"It is difficult to estimate the proportionate strength of McKinley and Allison among the republicans of this state, but it is practically true that the delegation to St. Louis will cast no votes for any candidate other than these two. The managers are at present laboring diligently in this state. They are writing letters and sending emissaries to party leaders of both low and high degre-"An embarrassment that will probably be with the Indiana delegation at St. Louis is being discussed in a quiet way by some those who expect to be members of the egation. There has been talk on the part of

a few Indiana republicans who profess to be friends of Harrison to the effect that in the convention a contingency may arise which would call for Harrison's nomination. It is recognized that if the Indiana delegation should be on hand waiting for that emer-gency Indiana will have very little influence in the convention. In any action the delega-tion would be suspected of insincerity and no friends of the candidates would feel that Indiana was entitled to favor from the successful candidate in the event of his election "All that know Harrison best utterly dis "All that know Harrison best utterly dis-approve of the talk of him as a contingent candidate. It is thought to be an unfair understanding of his attitude and surely against his wish that he should be placed in this false light. It is maintained that his knows this. It is folly to close one's eybs to the facts. Many of the most prominent republicans of Nebraska seriously questioned the wistom of nominating Harrison in 1892, ing of him to say in advance that he would not accept a nomination, but it is no doub true that he keenly feels that it is no becoming in any one who claims to be his friend to indulge in these speculations abou complications in the convention which migh result in his nomination."

Kansas is for McKinley. TOPEKA, March 1.-Thirty republican county conventions to select delegates to the state convention were held yesterday. Nearly all of the conventions instructed their dele gates in favor of McKinley, and it is now almost certain that Kansas will send a solid McKinley delegation to the St. Louis con vention.

Named Boles for President. DES MOINES, March 1 .- At a meeting of populists here yesterday General J. B Weaver nominated ex-Governor Bolos as the

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Weaver's declaration was due to the re I am in Washington. I have no hypnotic powers with which at this distance I can accomplish the undoing of any majority. free coinage of silver.

BRINGING A BRUTE TO JUSTICE. South Dakota Court About to Deal with a Cruel Murderer.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., March 1 .- (Special.)-The trial of Frank Kottwitz, a German farmer, for the murder of his wife and unborn child, during a term of court which is presented to the republicans of our state. convenes in Grant county on Tuesday, will The circumstances and signs of the times attract attention by reason of the unusually sensational and peculiar features of the case and the probability-if not certainty-that the accused will be sent to the gallows for Kottwitz was born in Germany 32 years

county, Dakota, in the fall of 1880. At that time she was about 16 years of age. She and ance soon ripened into love. The story of their courtship and ultimate marriage is a romantic one. Kottwitz and the girl were engaged and expected to be married at an early date, when a well-to-do young farmer named Raisener, living just over the Dakota line in Lac qui Parle county, Minnesota, by the assistance of a neighbor named Herman Schwegel succeeded in prevailing upon the delegation in the St. Louis convention is a girl to marry him. The nature of the influmatter of great interest in Hooslerdom just ence employed is not known. It was under-now. After setting up that Terre Haute is stood that Schwegel received \$50 for his assistance in bringing about the wedding. Kottwitz, notwithstanding his having been jilted in this summary manner, attended the wedding. Those present noticed that the bride gave every indication of being more devoted to him than to her husband, and the fact was commented upon by the guests at the wedding. When the wedding party broke up the girl's parents compelled her to occupy one room, while her husband occupied an-other, both being locked in their apartments. They never lived together. Some two or three months later Raisener was found dead on the prairie near his home. A revolver was lying by his side and the rumor gained circulation that he had committed suicide. From recent information it would appear that Kottwitz, at least—and probably one other person—knows that he did not commit suicide and could explain the real cause of his death. The young widow married Kott-witz. Neighbors say Kottwitz took possession of Raisener's farm and other property and subsequently mortgaged the farm. Other stories, the truth of which may be developed by the testimony produced at the impending trial, are told of his probable connection with

> under curious circumstances. The couple were blessed with eight chil-iren. The oldest of the six now living is dren. about 11 years of age. The husband is of an irritable and quarrelsome disposition, and when under the influence of liquor, as was frequently the case, was very abusive to his wife, kicking her brutally whenever matters did not go to suit him.
> On the 14th of last October a threshing

the death of two of his children, who died

crow was at Kottwitz's place, but, having suffered a breakdown, the men were idle for the time being. Kottwitz went to a nearby town to have the broken portion of the machinery repaired, and returned home very drunk. Taking offense at comething condrunk. Taking offense at comething con-nected with the midday meal, he violently kicked his wife, who ran from the house and laid down on the ground. He followed her, and kicked the prostrate woman several times, To escape him she ran back into the house and sank down on a bed. August Kottwitz, a cousin of the husband, was in the house, and she called to him that she was dying, expiring before he reached her. In reply to the questioning of officers, who arrived some hours later. Kettwitz said he did not know what caused his wife's death, as she had always been a healthy woman. The officials could elicit nothing of importance, and left the premises. The following day the husand of the murdered woman's sister informed the authorities of the true circumstances quiry among the threshing hands justified the arrest of Kottwitz. He made no resist-ance, and did not show any particular con-

The brutal affair created intense excitement, and the sentiment was freely expressed that Judge Lynch should mete out punishment to the perpetrator, but the counsel of cooler prevailed, and the law mitted to take its course.

Governor Greenhalge's Condition. LOWELL, Mass., March L-Governor Greenhalge, who is very low with Bright's disease, is resting more comfortably to-night, though very weak. His physicians state that his case is very critical, though they do not look for a fatal termination right away.

Actress Commits Sufelde. ST. LOUIS, March. 1.—A special to the Republic from Guthrie, Okl. says: Irene Raymond committed suicide this afternoon by swallowing morphine. She was a mem-ber of the Eunice Goodrich dramatic com-pany, and said she was tired of living.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. The thousands of people whom it has raised from disease and despair to happiness and health, are the strongest and

best advertisements Hood's Sarsaparilla has. No other preparation in existence has such a record of wonderful cures. This is why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sale, and requires for its production the largest laboratory in the world.

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NIGHT PRICES-15c, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c, MATINEE WEDNESDAY-Any sent 25c. MARCH 6-7.

RICHARD MANSFIELD, FRIDAY NIGHT-

Beau Brummell. SATURDAY NIGHT-A Parisian Romance. Seats on sale at Theater Box Office this morning at 5. Lower floor, \$1.50; balcony, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Gallery, 25c.

Boyd's Night. :: HOYT'S ::

A MILK WHITE FLAG See the Gallant Vivandieres. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.